CONNEMARA ... 25 AUG 19.. MADRAS

THE STUDENT

Sri T. E. V. Sarma — Managing Editor

AS LONG AS I LIVE, SO LONG DO I LEARN : : : SRI RAMAKRISHNA

VIII	MARCH 1953.	No. 6

A PRAYER

He, Whose greatness has made Him the One sole king of this animate and inanimate world, Who is the creator and lord of all bipeds and quadrupeds, —— He it is to Whom we shall offer our prayers.

Rig Veda.

LETTERS TO STUDENTS—IV

BY SRI C. S KRISHNA AYYAR M. A, TEACHER.

My dear Boys,

Your environment, I need hardly say, includes also the books that you read. As regards the choice of books, great care has to be exercised as in the case of friends. Here it is not possible to give you any definite and precise hints, for tastes differ. But since most of you have the aim of acquiring an idiomatic, literary style. it goes without saying that from the very outset this style has to be assiduously cultivated; this is possible, only when you choose to read the works of standard authors, authors who have acquired universal popularity. Let the books chosen by you be those that enshrine lofty thoughts and sublime truths in the chastest style possible. Lucidity or clearness, simplicity and dignity are some of the traits that are to be found in an author's style. As for the subject matter, it must be something that will grip your attention from the beginning to the end, no matter whether it is fiction or biography or adventure or essay.

In my humble opinion, no student of the Hich School class can afford to be ignorant of the contents of such well-known and popular books as Arabian Nights, Grim's Fairy Tales, Pilgrim's Progress, Sandford and Merton, Basket of Flowers, Wonder Book, Children of the New Forest, Coral Island, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, Golden deeds—to mention only a few. Of course, many more could be added to this list: the abridged editions of some of the novels of Scott, (Talisman, Ivanhoe, Bride of Lammermoor, Quentin Durward), Dickens and Kingsley; Tales of Greece, Arthurian Legends, Stories from Chaucer, Heroes of all ages, Then and Now Stories, Pioneers of invention; the several excellent cheap, illustrated readers that are available in any good school library. Please avoid the cheap novels that are full of sensational crimes, lustful love, gruesome murders and

so forth. Here I must not fail to add that a taste for poetry too has to be cultivated. Read a few select poems of authors like Wordsworth, Longfellow, Cowper, Mrs. Hemans, Campbell, Tennyson, Goldsmith and select scenes from Shakespeare. Learn by heart those poems that appeal to you most: as young students, it is easier for you to learn a thing by heart, and its value will be great as years pass on. For what is learnt in early age will be remembered even in old age.

When I speak of these authors, do not misunderstand me; I do not at all want you to confine your studies to *English* authors alone. By all means, read good books in your own Vernacular or mother tongue. Almost every Vernacular of South India can now boast of an extensive literature and so you can have a variety. Those who are fortunate enough to drink at the fountain head itself—I mean that beautiful tongue, Sanskrit—are really blessed ones.

After knowing your own taste, you will do well to take some advice regarding the books to be read from some competent authority, say, your own teacher or elder brother—if he is a student in the college classes—for they are sure to direct you along the right path.

Coming now to the periodicals, it is a pity that even in this new era—sometimes called, the Age of Children—the facilities for you, Indian youths, are very very meagre. In fact, our country has not yet realised the value of books and periodicals as American countries have done. Else why such dearth of good journals suitable to the juvenile taste? There are, it is true, some excellent foreign magazines; but several articles in them are not likely to interest us much. Some of the details of their dress, food, church organisation, life in the navy or manufacturing industries are mere *words* to us and nothing more. As said by B. C. Pal, many of us, go on swallowing, times out of number, the expression 'swallow'; only very few have actually seen

the living bird, swallow. It is true that we have no reason for being unduly pessimistic; the last few decades have witnessed remarkable changes even in the unchanging East, and even in the field of juvenile literature (Periodicals) we are making progress day by day.

A good periodical devoted to the youth, must contain articles of absorbing interest; they must be instructive and informative as well. There should be a wide variety to suitable tastes (and not, as is sometimes the case with some of our periodicals, full of stories or full of sermons) or puzzles and as far as possible, co-operation of the students in the writing of articles must be enlisted. The get up must be neat: this implies scrupulous absence of the Printer's devils. The information given on a subject must be suitable to their level, complete in itself and perfectly accurate. These tests are indeed very high particularly, in these early days, when our journals are just springing up. But it is well that the editors and the would be editors have before them a fairly high ideal. Of the large number of periodicals seen by me, 'My Magazine' edited by Arthur Mee seems to be the best. No High School reading room, worth the name, should fail to go in for it and every boy must make it a point to go through it every month. The improvement which he or she makes by going through this monthly systematically, is remarkable, almost incredible. 'Treasure Chest' of Bangalore is also another excellent monthly. Then there are many others, STUDENT inclusive, that are trying their level best to rise higher and higher with each succeeding issue.

In economics, we are told, that large scale production leads to cheapening of the article; similarly, in the case of the magazines, raising the quality of the articles and the get up, must come as the *result* of the large scale production or under circulation. And this large scale production is possible only when there is an adequate demand for it; and sometimes,

demand for an article has to be created. *Thus much lies in your own hands.* Besides trying to send better articles for favour of publication, you can also help it by speaking a few words about it to your friends.

I am afraid, I have gone a bit astray this time. I could not help it. The thoughts flowed in that direction and hence this long digression. Hope that you, youngsters, will kindly overlook this weakness in me, and continue to read the articles with great interest as before. More in my next. With my love and good wishes

Yours lovinlgy,
'KRISHNA.'

HINTS ON "MEMORY."

BY SRI C. R. NARAYANASWAMI B. A.

A good memory is essential in all walks of life and especially in brain work of any sort. Many students complain of a weak memory and they seem to be much worried as to how they could improve their memory power and at last they give up all hopes with the consolation that they are destined to have a poor memory. It is pitiable to note a large number of students working very hard, wasting the midnight oil and who are unable to secure a bare pass in their examinations. To our surprise a few work only for a short time intelligently and come out successful in the end. One is not gifted with a good memory and as a matter of fact, any one can have a good memory. Let us examine how we learn and remember and also how memory could be managed.

Animals learn by doing, devoid of insight or reason. Their behaviour is impulsive and not deliberative. It takes a long time for them to learn and they cannot retain or recall what they have learnt. We are blessed with the faculties of reasoning, insight and observation and so we can be better observers

and quicker learners. A good memory of facts is the effect of intelligent and thorough learning. We have the faculties to learn intelligently, quickly and scientifically. It is not enough to possess the apparatus but we should use them properly. So we can learn things well and also remember them very well. It is useless to complain of a bad memory.

In learning or committing to memory we should think and observe. The following principles deserve mention.

A lesson is to be studied. First the learner should observe the significant facts. He should not read the lesson over and over again without understanding the gist or the meaning ; and this would be mere dull repetition which is inefficient and slow. After the learner has read his lesson once or twice, he may instead of continuing simply to read it, attempt to recite it to himself without the book. If a poem or speech is given to be memorized, it is better to read it once or twice at a time with intervals of perhaps a day, than to learn it at one continuous sitting. Such spaced study fixes the matter more durably. Then, the study of the whole is better than the study of a part. If we are to memorize a poem we would be certainly inclined to learn a part at a time and so on. But this part method will take a longar period than that required for the whole method.

A high school student proceeds to memorize the following lines :

> " Tell me not in mournful numbers,
> Life is but an empty dream ;" etc.

He reads,

> Tell me not in mournful numbers,
> Tell me not in mournful numbers.

and so on a hundred times. Then he takes up the second line,

> Life is but an empty dream
> Life is but an empty dream
> Life is but an empty dream,

and in this way, he simply repeats a hundred and fifty times. He does not know the meaning and after such a laborious study

he can only repeat the two lines. He has not connected the two sentences. He has not observed the real meaning. He has mistaken the lines as separate and at last came to the conclusion that "Life is but an empty dream"—the very thing which the author forbids him to do. This sort of study is detrimental. It is slow, inefficient and misleading. It should be avoided and the seientific way suggested should be adopted.

If a lesson is memorized according to the scientific way it would be satisfactory to the student and also longstanding. It cannot be said that the student is incapable of learning scientifically. He can learn things intelligently and he can have a good memory of the facts, he has so learnt. If he proceeds at this rate, he would gradually cease to complain of a weak or poor memory.

DIVINE RETRIBUTION.

BY SRI M. R. SIVASUBRAMANIA IYER, TEACHER, CHINGLEPUT.

Bhimanpet and Chitrapur are two towns sixty miles apart. Buses, now, ply daily to and fro. But about two decades ago, they were neither so numerous nor so competitive as they are today. Only one service left Bhimanpet in the mornings and returned the same evening. It so happened that on one such evening during the return trip, the bus was emptied of its load all except a mother and child, at Kagampet, a village about ten miles distant from Bhimanpet. Even the conductor alighted there on some private business. So much so, the driver Munian was in sole charge and the only passengers were the woman, Parvati and her child of two years.

The bus proceeded two miles along the trunk road. Then all of a sudden, the course was diverted to a gravel track. The woman smelt some mischief and her suspicion proved well-grounded. She was aged thirty and wore jewels worth a thousand. As such, how could she remain quiet? She grew nervous. Munian too, stared at her frequently. This alarmed

her the more. But any shout or scream would be of no avail as it was so lonely and deserted. However she questioned him. He made no reply but proceeded fairly fast in spite of the bumps on the road and the lady's remonstrances. Within a few minutes, the vehicle stopped beside a ruined well.

Munian bade her get down and part with her jewels. Would any woman do that? Parvati, by nature was undaunted. The straits to which she was driven made her masculine. She boldly defied him. Neither she got down nor allowed him to touch her. She put up an admirable defence by sticking on to the seat and dodged him this side and that when he attempted to lay his hands on her. He tried to pull her down. But she struggled and shrieked; bit him when his hands reached her neck. Thus the struggle went on for a few minutes. The sands of time were running fast. He must finish soon or some cock might crop up to foil his plan. He hesitated a few seconds. Quick as lightning, a thought flashed in his brain. He seized the child and holding it aloft, shouted, "Down with your gol d, else I'll fling thy child down into the abyss." She little thought that the villain would lay his hands on her darling. A chill pervaded her system. She was forced to choose between the Devil and the deep Sea. Her agony was indescribable. She sat motionless and dumb-founded. Another threat came from Munian. From his look and tenor, it was evident that he was bent upon doing the heinous crime. Delay meant danger to child which no mother would risk. Without any further ado, she got down and released her gold. The child clung to her and she hugged it to her bosom.

One phase was over. Munian had his desire accomplished by robbing her. Then came his worry — how to hush up the matter. So long the woman was alive, he couldn't have any peace of mind. If she was let off, he would be arrested the same night. There was no other alternative but to do away

with both the lives. The woman was still standing a few feet from the edge of the well, probably praying to Providence for protection. Suddenly there was a push and both mother and child fell into the well. Work over, he never cared to look into the well. In a trice the vehicle was off.

Fortunately, the well was not dried up. Water in it was waist deep. While falling, she held fast the child and miraculously both were unhurt. The light was feeble. There were broken steps to climb but they were over grown with prickly pear and bush. God alone knows how she spent that night in the well.

Next morning, Munian as usual was on his trip. He stopped the bus at the junction. This time it was not empty. It had a complement of about twenty passengers and the conductor was conspicuously absent. Munian without speaking to any one, made his way to the well. His guilty conscience goaded him to go and see the fate of the two creatures. He expected to see two floating corpses. But alas, it was otherwise! Parvati and her child were still alive. He must finish the job at once and hurry up to the bus, lest the matter should leak out. So, he looked all round. There was no human trace. Just a few feet off, he saw a slab of stone partly sunk in the mud. It was just the weapon he wanted. It would weigh about a maund which he could easily handle. The next moment he unearthed it. Lo, what a horror! up sprang a hooded snake, a King Cobra disturbed from rest. The enraged serpent inflicted a sharp wound in his foot. Instantly he let fall the stone and there was a shriek. The snake glided away and the man soon measured his length on the ground.

The passengers in the bus waited for his return. After the usual lapse of time, some four or five came to the well. The driver lay dead. The wound in his foot was clogged with

blood. They began to discuss aloud. On hearing the human voices, the woman cried out. They looked into the well and saw her horrible plight. Soon, help was brought from the neighbouring village and both the souls were saved. Then began a close scrutiny. One of them said, "It is a divine retribution."

Even today, Parvati shudders whenever a well is mentioned.

—:❋:—

"MY ENGLISH LESSON: LETTER WRITING."

BY H. O. FOWLER ESQ., PRINCIPAL, STANES HIGH SCHOOL, COIMBATORE.

All educated people write letters; yet it is surprising how few write their letters correctly. Though the substance of a letter may vary considerably yet there is a certain uniformity in most letters.

Letters may be divided into two groups: (i) formal letters, and (ii) Familiar letters. Both these types have to conform to certain general rules. For example, both the formal and the familiar letter have six distinct sub-divisions, which I shall now discuss with you.

First of all, there is the writer's address. This must be written clearly and in full, as it enables the receiver to reply, if necessary. The address is usually written in the top, right-hand corner. It has been the practice to write this address on a slope, the first line beginning about the centre of the page; the next line just below it, and a little to the right; and, so on. To-day, there seems to be no hard and fast rule about this, especially in the case of business letters, for many firms prefer their own style of printing their addresses at the top of their letter paper. But punctuation is very important here. If I were to write to you, my address would read: Principal's House, Stanes High School, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

Next, immediately under the writer's address is the date of writing. There are many ways of writing the date, such as 8—12—'52, or December 3 (or 8th) 1952, or as I always prefer to write it — the straight-forward 8th December 1952. Many writers are often careless about this part of their letters, but a date fully and neatly written adds to the beauty of a letter.

Next comes what is called the salutation. This naturally varies according to the type of letter written. In official letters you begin with Dear Sir, or Sir, or Dear Sirs, or Gentlemen or Madam, etc. There too there is no rigid rule. Business houses have their own rules with regard to this, and there is no strict uniformity. In familiar correspondence too, we write Dear Rama, or My dear Rama, or Dearest Rama, according to the intimacy between the writer and the receiver of the letter. This salutation is written on the left-hand side and ends with a comma.

Now comes the body of the letter, in which you write all that you want to convey to the other person. In formal letters you are naturally more brief and to the point while in friendly letters you adopt a more intimate, chatty style. Years ago, there seemed to be certain standard impressions and phrases for business letters, but today, happily, even in business letters a more natural form of expression is preferred provided it is concise and clear. We have now come to the close of the letter, and first have to deal with the subscription. This used to vary considerably, but in modern letters, Yours faithfully, for all formal letters and " Yours sincerely " for all friendly letters would be quite acceptable. This phrase is written on the right hand side and has a comma after it. Immediately underneath is the signature. If your signature is clear and easily read, it is very helpful to the person who receives the letter, but if your signature is illegible and cannot be easily read, you should print it underneath clearly.

Now that your letter is written, you have to address the cover. The same rules that I gave you at the beginning for your own address apply here also. Remember the Post Office deals with thousands of letters daily and a clearly addressed cover helps your letter to get to its destination with no delay.

I have been telling all this time about how to write a letter. I shall now present to you a few letters of various types. (Of course all the people mentioned are imaginary).

1. (The invitation). The first letter is a Social letter. It is a formal invitation, and a reply.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Mehta present their compliments to Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Rao and request the pleasure of their company at a Reception to be held at their residence in honour of Mr. Ghosh on Monday, 22nd December 1952, at 6 P. M.

Station View,
Dindigul,
8th December 1952.

(The reply) Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Rao have great pleasure in accepting the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Mehta to the Reception on Monday 22nd December 1952.

Hope Villa
Puthur, Tiruchirappalli
9th December 1952.

(you will notice I have kept to the older forms of "Mr." and "Mrs.". These should now-a-days be changed to "Sri" and "Srimathi").

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
25 AUG 1955
MADRAS

(2) The second letter is an Official letter.

Karim Mansion,
Main Road,
Kallarpatanam.
8th December 1952.

To

The District Superintendent of Police,
Tiruchirappalli.

Sir,

I wish to bring to your notice the fact that there is considerable noise, caused by loudspeakers, throughout the night in our locality.

We shall be most grateful for your kind help in this matter.

Yours faithfully,
S. G. SWAMI KANNA.

(3) The third letter is a Business Letter:

Stanes High School,
Coimbatore.
8th December 1952.

To

Messrs P. K. Sharma and sons,
Mount Road,
Madras.

Dear Sirs,

Will you kindly forward at your earliest convenience the following books by V. P. P.

Atlas of the world—by Reynolds.
History of Mankind—by Hudson.
Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
H. O. FOWLER.
PRINCIPAL.

(4) I have space for only one more letter. I wanted to include a friendly letter. But I think an application for a post would be more helpful to you.

Room No. 54,
Students' Hostel,
Tirupur.
8th December 1952.

To

The Manager,
United Traders,
Station Road,
Coimbatore.

Sir,

With reference to your advertisement, I beg to apply for the post of shorthand typist in your firm.

I am 21 years old and a graduate of the Madras University. I have just secured diplomas for both shorthand and typewriting.

I enclose two copies of testimonials, and am happy to give you the name of Mr. M. J. S. Nair I.C.S., Forest View, Kodaikanal, as a further reference.

I need hardly add that if I am successful, I shall always do my best to give you every satisfaction.

Yours obediently,
S. N. RAMA RAO.

A letter often reveals character. So always be careful to give of your very best in your letters.

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT IN U. S. A.

Founded on February 8, 1910, the Boy Scouts of America has since grown into a nation-wide organisation with more than two and a half million active members. The President of the United States, beginning with President Taft, has been the honorary head of the organisation since its inception. The organisation is directed by a national council with headquarters in New York. The country is divided into 12 districts, each with a district council. The organisation helps youngsters, through work and play, to become better world citizens The motto of the Scouts is "be prepared". Learning by doing is the Scout way to preparedness.

The idea of service to others is an important part of all programmes in the Scout movement. The Boy Scout does a good turn daily. He may help an older person across the street, run an errand, or perform other acts of service or courtesy. Scouts also work together to help the community. They take part in community services. They collect food and distribute it to needy families. They help in local emergencies such as fires, hurricanes, earthquakes and floods. Boy Scouts were active in community service during the two World Wars. Especially during World War II, they did valuable work in collecting such needed materials as paper, tin cans and steel scrap. They also worked with the Red Cross and other organisations.

Any boy from nine upward may become a member of the organisation in one of its three divisions—Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and Senior Scouts. On admission, they take the Scout Oath: "On my honour I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country: and to obey the Scout Law; to help other people at all times; to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight."

Cub Scouts are organised into Packs and Dens. They usually meet in a member's home or back yard. The Pack is

led by a Cubmaster. Each Den has a Den Chief, an older boy; a Denner who is a Cub; and a Den Mother, mother of one of the Cubs. A Cub Scout learns many skills and develops hobbies. He also learns how to be healthy and strong. He studies street, home, fire and water-safety and learns handicrafts of all kinds, and the collection of such things as stamps, leaves, coins, tags or post cards.

When a boy is 12, he is eligible to become a Boy Scout. Boy Scouts are organised into troops. A troop usually has not more than 32 boys, divided into patrols of not more than 8 boys, and is sponsored by a church, a school, or some other community. Camping is the basis of the programme of the Boy Scouts. In summer they learn swimming, water safety, life-saving, rowing and other outdoor skills. In winter, they learn various other sports. Other activities connected with camping include planting trees, making trails, exploring the wilderness, taking trips to places of historical importance, and helping in wild-life protection, conservation and forestry projects of all kinds. Fire-fighting is a Scout camping activity.

Eagle Scout is the highest rank in Scouting and an honour towards which most Scouts strive. Eagle Scouts are those who have won 21 merit badges. In order to pass from one class to another a boy must submit to certain tests. For example, to become a first-class Scout a boy must have a small sum of money in a savings bank, must understand various kinds of first-aid to the injured, must be able to cook various kinds of food, must be able to read a man correctly and must know how to fell a small tree and be familiar with other kinds of woodcraft.

[*From the Indian Express.*]

S. S. L. C. ENGLISH : QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

BY SRI R. C. MUDALIAR B. A., L. T., SIRKALI.

I. Sketch the early career of Penn and describe how he founded Pennsylvania (a Page)

Penn was the only son of the distinguished Admiral William Penn, the favourite of Charles II. Soon after hsi education, he became a Quaker. The father grew angry and sent his son out of his house. He suffered imprisonment for following George Fox. However, he was released to attend to his father's death, thanks to the Duke of York. If not, he might have spent his whole life in jail. But fortune favoured him to become famous far founding Pennsylvania in North America.

After the death of his father, Penn inherited a large estate. For the Admiral's honourable services, the King owed a large debt. That debt had been settled by the King by assigning a big slice of country, as big as England with Yorkshire left out, in spite of Penn being a Quaker. At the same time the King insisted that the country should be called Pennsylvania. This plan of emigrating to America was adopted by Penn on the advice of his leader Fox.

Accordingly, chartering the ship, '*Welcome*' Penn, along with hundred friends sailed one October day in 1682. They had a long voyage. On landing they found the country quiet and pleasant and freed from the anxieties, hurries and perplexities of woeful Europe. That land was full of Nature's bounties. It was indeed a fairyland.

However, he had the problem of the natives, called the Red Indians. Though they were peace-loving, merry, and hardy, they had the fear about the whites. To make peace with them, he invited the leader Sachem and others to meet him **under an elm tree on the river Delaware.** The Red Indians appeared in their martial dress, feeling diffident. Anyway Penn with his followers looked more serene and divine. He

appealed to them that God, whom both worshipped, created all alike. So they must live and love as brethren. The natives were convinced of the faith and good will of the colonists. They agreed to be honest and fair in their dealings. Thus Pennsylvania grew prosperous.

II. Tell the story of "The Solitary Reaper" (a page)

As usual Wordsworth once took an early morning walk over hills and dales in Scotland. He noticed a Highland Lass reaping corn and bundling it in the fields. She was alone. She was singing melodiously. But her song was of melancholy strain. It re-sounded beautifully in the valley.

The more the poet heard, the more he was enraptured. He was forced to compare the music with those of the nightingale and the Cuckoo. The tunes of the lass were far sweeter than those of the nightingale enjoyed by the tired travellers in the oasis of the Arabian desert and those of the cuckoo bird in spring season breaking the silence of the farthest Hebrides.

However, the author was not able to make out the theme of her song as she sung in Gaelic language. He guessed that it might be about her unfortunate, distant private happenings. Or else it might be about ancient heroic events in battles. It might refer to an ordinary historical fact or a matter of topical interest. Any way, the plaintive numbers of the Lass should be about some natural sorrow, loss or pain that was endured by her in the past or that would have to be undergone in future.

Nevertheless, the maiden's song had touched the heart of Wordsworth so deeply that he could not forget it even after a very long time. Her pathetic song and figure could not be obliterated from the poet's mind.

III. Match the words given in "A" with the meanings given in "B":—

A: Mysterious; unexpected; precedent; Counsel; slaughter; formidable; compete; Warren; familiar; fragrance;

tempt; implacable; languid; patients; transparent; larva; sore; arrogance; backbone; compliment; occasional; bother; curious; routine; forego; bereft; pilgrimage; scandals; declaim; impatience; past; meek; quarter; bewildered; interview; perplexed; remorse; roughs; innocent; jury; lodge; man-of-war; crazy; wrath; quay; blithely; wigwam; subjects; emigration; leggings; prim; treaty; Exultingly; pardon; slice; enarmous; mirage.

B: Confused; malicious gossip; praise; not previously known: regular course of doing some acts; to meet a person with some purpose; Troublesome person; gentle; rowdies; that cannot be quietened; lacking vigour; advice; killing of persons; eager to know things; sick persons undergoing treatment under doctors; haughtiness; unable to understand; somewhat mad; a thing that cannot be explained by reasoning; closely acquainted with; journey of one who wishes to visit a sacred place; speak against a thing rather condemning; to be dreaded; warry; receive a guest; outer covering of leather for legs; happily; joyfully; very big; a piece; an agreement; houses of Red Indians; a ship; anger; harbour; citizens; attract; vie with another; previous case taken as example; resting place of rabbits; easily seen through; Farmation of insect after leaving egg stage; sweet smell; arousing painful feelings; main support; formal greetings; give up; happening now and then; lodgings; bare; restless behaviour; Bitterly repenting for wrongs done; free from moral wrong; forgiveness; Body of men sworn to give opinion in a case tried in a court: leaving one's own country to settle in another; deceiving appearance of water or anything; sober or composed.

IV. Give the meaning of each of the following in one or two sentences:

(a) Perhaps I far surpassed all other men—
Perhaps I feel below them all—what then?

A stranger, visiting a tomb, has no business to try to know about the virtues or the vices of the dead and buried men.

(b) Immortal beauty is death with duty,
If under her banner, I fall for her honour.

A true soldier will truly feel proud of dying in the battlefield while fighting with the enemies to keep up the honour of his own country. He will consider his heroic death as an eternal glory not for him alone but for his motherland.

(c) Prayed for greater self denial
In temptation and in trial.

In his prayer the Monk wished to have a pure and strong mind to be unaffected by earthly vices and distresses.

(d) The haughty temper of the official , . . heart

The postmaster's anxiety about the illness of his daughter and the nonreceipt of a letter, made his official pride leave him. He realised Ali's feelings also, though he styled Ali a mad cap.

(e) A prince's banner wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes.

In the thick of the fight, the prince, the leader of one party, had completely lost ground as the flag-bearer lowering his banner, was seen receding backwards amidst the furious onslaughts of the foes.

(f) Oh, happy George fox, that breathed the breath of life within the walls of my habitation.

The Jailer felt happy at his change of mind from cruelty to kindness. He also realised that it was only on account of the independent spirit of Fox that influenced him most.

—:※:—

NEWS & NOTES

Gandhi Letters fer Danish Royal Library

A collection of 130 letters written by Mahatma Gandhi to Mrs. Esther Menon, Danish wife of an Indian surgeon, has been presented to the Danish Royal Library in Copenhagen.

The letters, believed to be the largest private collection of Gandhi's writings in existence, all begin with the words, "My dear child." They are signed "Bapu."

Mrs. Menon met the Mahatma in 1916, while working as a missionary in India. She afterwards devoted herself to the cause of Indian independance.

Donkey-Ride For Naughty Boy!

A donkeyride with a blackened face was the punishment meted out by popular consent to a youth for insultingly behaving towards a school girl in Qila Gujarsingh area of Lahore recently.

The youth, it is stated, made indecent remarks to the girl. A shop-keeper, who happened to hear the remarks, caught hold of the youth with the help of passers-by, blackened his face and paraded him on a donkey through the streets of the locality. (Well done shop-keeper! All honour to you!!)

Ghee God

A four-foot high image of the deity, Harihar, made of solidified ghee, has been attracting thousands of people to the Kamnath Mahadev Mandir in the Gamemandi area of Surat since Feb 12.

One half looking like Shiva clad in the tiger's skin with his 'trisul' on the sacred bull and the other looking like Vishnu with his 'chakra' on the Garuda, the image is set in a background of hills also made of ghee.

A bout 160 pounds of pure ghee have gone in the making of the image, the entire quantity donated in kind by the inhabitants of the Gamemandi area.

The artist, who made the image said that he has used a frame of bamboo inside the image to hold the solidified ghee.

Fiendish Fish

A small fish, which 30-year old Anthony wished to kill and make a m eal of it, took the life of its captor.

Anthony was fishing in a pond in Surakudi Village, five miles from. Karaikal. He hooked a "Senna" fish on his line. Holding the wriggling captive in between his two rows of teeth, he went after another, which had eluded him earlier.

Meanwhile, the struggling fish in his mouth managed to slip through his throat, and got safely lodged within Anthony's stomach. In its new "home," the fish was circumambulating, to the greatest agony of Anthony.

Writhing in pain, Anthony groaned. But no instantaneous medical aid was available, and he was reported dead in another moment, and together with him the fish too.

'Life Is Short, Sleep Long'

Given the Biblical lifespan of three score years and ten, you will probably spend your time in this way, according to a statistician in London.

Eight years amusing yourself; six years eating; three years learning; five years travelling; four years talking; 14 years working; three years reading; 24 years sleeping; and three years in convalescence.

Educational Exhibition

Students found the educational exhibition sponsored by the Theagaraja Chetty High School, Korukupet, highly entertaining as well as instructive. There were various exhibits and experiments in chemistry, physics, engineering and so on. Variety entertainments and dances were also arranged. The exhibition remained open till Monday the 23rd Febrary.

Mathematical Problen

Suppose you dropped one grain of sand into the sea in the first second, and two grains in the second, four in the third second, eight in the fourth second, and so on. How long would it take to fill up the entire oceans of the world? Assuming the oceans have a volume of 300,000,000 cubic miles, the answer, a mathematician says, is 87 seconds.

Reaching The Moon!

Double a sheet of a newspaper, fold it again, double it onee more so there are eight thicknesses, again so that there are sixteen thicknesses. The question is, how mnny folds would you have to make to get the paper thick enough to reach to the moon?

The answer is 44 folds. There would be a bit over, for assuming the paper to be the finest tissue, 1-1000th of an inch thick to start, it would be 277,653 miles thick on the 44th fold.

Month in Which You Were Born Determines Your Intelligence

How intelligent you are may depend on the month in which you were born, says Miss Norah Hines, a South London teacher, who has been gathering statistics in a girl's High School.

An analysis of children there showed that 85 out of the 123 brightest children were born between January and June, while out of 75 of the most backward scholars, 58 were born between July and December.

Her facts so impressed Mr. F. de Havas, headmaster of another school, that he is making a nationwide check to see whether the same thing holds true everywhere.

Teachers in all parts of the country have agreed to carry out research among their pupils and fill in a questionnaire prepared by de Havas.

Miss Mines can claim to be quite impartial when she says that children born in the first half of the year are the more intelligent.

Unseen Hands Give Him Money!

For the last two years the monetary needs of a person stated to be an astrologer, (Sri Kripa Ram of village Dharkot, in Patti Banagarhysyum, district Garhwal) are being met by an invisible hand up to a sum below ten rupees reports the **Hindustan Times.**

The money drops in as godsend by a mysterious agency, it is stated. Sweets and small coins too come of their own accord to his children whenever they cry for these. It is also reported that if somebody happens to quarrel with any member of the family, he or she is pelted with stones from unseen quarters.

Several people, who had come to see for themselves the miracle, had returned convinced, it is learnt.

The astrologer is a devout person and it is said that he is getting "divine" aid.

Lace Cloth That Belonged To Hitler

The Imperial War Museum, London, has been offered a lace tablecloth which belonged to Hitler—but if the Museum wants it, it will have to find £50,000.

That is the price demanded by Stanley G. Marriott, of New York, an ex-Serviceman. He says that a Russian soldier gave him the tablecloth in the bombed cellar of Hitler's Chancellery.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
25 AUG 1955
MADRAS

The German dictator, declares Marriott, planned to display the cloth at a victory banquet in London. It covers 500 square feet. A tablaeu worked into the cloth shows Hitler's rise to power in 20 panels.

Tiger With Bell Round Its Neck !

A tiger has been spotted roaming about the Bastar forests in Madya Pradesh with a bell tied round its neck reports the **Hitavada.** It is said, the paper adds, that the wild animals in the forest are afraid of this tiger with the bell. Even people of the villages bordering the forests are thrown into confusion when they hear the sound of a bell, not knowing whether the sound indicated an ox or the tiger.

Who "belled" this tiger is a matter of great curiosity to all and it is stated that the tiger was caught while it was a cub and brought up in the palace by the workers there and it was later on freed to roam about in the jungles with the other wild animals, but those that freed it forgot to remove the bell tied round its neck.

Some Strange Clocks

Clocks are always in the news. Clocks without faces are now the rage in Switzerland. You merely press a button and by means of an internal phonographic arrangement the clock calls out the time.

A special clock has been invented for use in hospitals in Germany. On pressing a button by the bedside, a magnified shadow of the clock's hands is thrown on to the ceiling. The invalid can thus find time without even turning his head.

A clock with a face, hands and a lever and nothing else operates in a small American town. The lever is connected with a geyser which shoots out a column of hot water every 38 seconds, and each spout moves the hands forward 38 seconds. The clock keeps correct time, for the geyser never varies by as much as one-tenth of a second.

Coin Tossed before play goes down captain's throat

Football is a dangerous sport at times, but the most peculiar call for the stretcher occurred at a Toulouse stadium when, before an important cup tie, the referee tossed a ten-franc piece into the air while the captains stood watching.

The visiting captain stared into the air with his mouth wide open, and when the coin descended it dropped down his throat. He was removed to hospital and a substitute brought on.